THE North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XVIII., No. 863. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1867. Price, Taels 15 ₩ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. Warren Delano Junr., Mr. George Tyson, and Mr. Henry J. Grew, have retired from our firm, in Hong-kong and China, their interest and responsibility ceasing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
30ja 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. Edward Cunningham, has re-entered our firm to which also Mr. William H. Foster, Junr., is admitted partner, their interest and responsibility commencing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
30ja 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. Alexander Hutchison Yule's authority to sign our Firm, per procuration, ceases from this date.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.
tf 1984 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between James Samuel Barber, John Bailey Ross and James Campbell Fraser, and conducted under the style and title of Ross, Barber & Co., is this day dissolved through lapse of time, so far as Mr. James Campbell Fraser is concerned, whose interest and responsibility in the Firm ceases from this day.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.
tf 1985 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. James Campbell Fraser is duly authorised to conduct our business and to sign our Firm, per procuration.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.
tf 1986 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. Edward William Rice has this day been admitted a Partner in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of John Thorne & Co.

JOHN THORNE.
30ma 1909 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr John George Dunn in our firm ceased on the 31st Ultimo.

REID & Co.
tf 1912 Shanghai, 2nd Jan., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. S. van Reesema in our firm ceased on the 31st ulto., and Mr. Theodor Probst has this day been admitted a Partner.

Mr. O. C. Behn and Mr. J. F. Cordes are authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.
30ma 1913 China, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. William Hargreaves and of Mr. Justus Wm. Hy. Escherich in our firm at Hongkong and in China ceased this day.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
Hongkong and China, 31st Dec., 1866.
30ma 1914

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £4,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

Directors.
George Tyson, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. Bell, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. Iveson, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. Probst, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co.)
A. A. Hayes Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. Tate, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of Percy M. Dove, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, Leadenhall Street, London.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
Established 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed *Agents* for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.*

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided *such buildings are of first* class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhsin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to
TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Established 1809.
Capital £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.

Established 1821.

THE undersigned has been authorized to grant Policies against Fire, on the usual terms and conditions, to the extent of £ 10,000 on any one single first class risk.

F. R. GAMWELL.
7mch-67 1631 Shanghai, Dec. 8th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON
are Manufacturing, Especially for use in Extreme Climates, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS
suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.
The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196.197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

_ Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.
31oc-67 1292

NISSEN & PARKER,

Engravers, 43, Mark Lane, London.

Bank Notes, Cheques, Drafts
CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES.
Bankers and Merchants Account Books,
ALL USUAL PATTERNS SUPPLIED FOR
Joint-Stock Banks and Public Companies.

GENERAL EXPORTERS
To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,
For Sale or Consumption.
tf 737 Shanghai, 8th September, 1866.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emory, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
20jy—67 689 May 19th, 1866.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,
Beg to inform their customers, that, in addition to their
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture,
Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Oilmen's Stores.
22ju-67 1772 December 22nd, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

No. 2.
JUDSON'S
VICTORIA VIOLET.
AND
VICTORIA ROSE.
MAGENTA.
Trade Mark:
"A PEACOCK."
Packed in
1 lb. Tins at 16s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles 1s. 6d. per oz.
2 oz. „ 1s. 6d. „

THESE Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of *one minute*—dye instantaneously with any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to *spot*.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.
Order JUDSON'S Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.
21dc-67 1773 Shanghai, 29th Dec., 1866.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,

(FREE FROM ADULTERAITON),
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegiar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for Lea & Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.
705 21ap April 21st, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion,

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

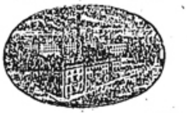
In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY
DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, &c.
172, New Bond Street, London.
Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

CAUTION.—See that "Dinneford & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.
21dc-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

By Royal Command

STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.
JOSEPH GILLOTT.



VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

RESPECTFULLY directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use Steel Pens, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will Insure Universal Preference.

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature,

Jos. Gillott

They can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World; wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John Street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch Street, London. [23no 1511—67

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. H. the MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY for CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CHRONOGRAPH by which the DERBY is TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, *illustrated*, on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES,—Gold and Silver, at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH, KEYLESS, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER, DUPLEX, LEVER.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL, CENTRE SECONDS, &c

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES TURRETS, and STABLES. Estimates sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.

BRONZES d'Art by ROSA & ISIDORE BONHEUR, PRADIER, MENE, BARYE, &c.

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

JEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE, designed expressely for PRESENTATION.

SILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD, or AQUATIC SPORTS.

SILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD, DINNER, and TEA TABLES.

SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

BENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, *illustrated*, contains 300 Engravings.

58 & 60, LUDGATE-HILL, 25, OLD BOND-STREET and 99, WESTBOURNE-GROVE.
6ap-1867 1026 October 6th, 1866.

Telegrams to Europe per Indo-European, Malta and Alexandria and Malta and Trieste lines.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 21st, 1865.
tf 650

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE,
LONDON.
17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 16th Nov. 1866.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to our advertisement of the 1st January, notice is hereby given that Mr. George Tyson remains in our firm, his interest continuing as heretofore.

RUSSELL & Co.
8ma 2192 Shanghai, 4th Feb., 1867.

NOTICE.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Shanghai, 8th Feb., 1867.

DURING my temporary absence, Mr. Frederick E. Foster is appointed to act as Vice-Consul in Charge of this Office.

F. B. FORBES,
Consul General.
o 2193

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church, Shanghai.—Divine Service is held in the above Church every Sunday by the Rev. Moritz Kauffman, the Chaplain, at Half-past 10 o'clock in the Morning, and 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Evening at 7.30, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 4 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England.. (*tel.*)..Dec. 30	Hankow,..........Feb.	5
Hongkong, ...Feb. 5	Nagasaki,......... ,,	4
Tientsin, ...Dec. 17	Yokohama,....... ,,	1

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.......	Nov. 1	Received via Marseilles Nov. 28th.
Shanghai, ...	Oct. 25	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending Feb. 8th, 1867.

Malwa. Feb.—*New.*—*Tls.*	*Patna.* *New.*—*Tls.*	*Benares.* *Tls.*
2,—595..................	455 *a* 460	
4,—595..................	455 *a* 460	
5,—......................	....	
6,—595..................	455 *a* 460	
7,—575..................	455 *a* 460	
8,—595 *a* 600..........	465	

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.		Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
		h. m.	*ft. in.*				• '	•
Feb. 2	L.W.	7.03	11.10	E.N.E.	3	c	30.28	41
,, 2	H.W.	0.08	19.09	E. by S.	3	o	30.28	45
,, 3	L.W.	7.52	12.06	E.N.E.	4	r	30.23	44
,, 3	H.W.	0.37	20.09	,,	6	r	30.24	44
,, 4	L.W.	8.07	12.02	North	3	b	30.21	43
,, 4	H.W.	1.08	21.03	,,	3	c	30.33	47
,, 5	L.W.	8.52	11.10	N.N.E.	2	m	30.24	42
,, 5	H.W.	1.47	21.06	E.N.E.	2	b	30.26	48
,, 6	L.W.	9.34	11.08	N.E.	4	r	30.32	41
,, 6	H.W.	2.23	21.04	E.N.E.	4	c	30.29	48
,, 7	L.W.	10.25	11.09	East.	3	b	30.30	47
,, 7	H.W.	2.31	21.03	,,	4	b	30.31	47
,, 8	L.W.	11.18	11.10	S.S.E.	6	b	30.21	56
,, 8	H.W.	3.05	21.01	,,	7	o	30.13	60

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. over cast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per Barque "Valetta," from Nagasaki, Mrs. Earl, Messrs. Marvin and Allen. Per M. I. S. S. "*Alphée*" from Hongkong,—Messrs. Cooper, Hooper, Verhey and servant, LeBourgeois, Forget, Vouchard, Bargnier, A. Salter, H. Keinder, A. Bavier, Imenski, Defilis, Angelini, M. J. Leignes, M. Clark, and J. Meddleton.

One of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Saturday, the 23rd instant.

The London Mail of the 26th Dec., due in Hongkong on the 9th Feb., and here on the 15th.—It arrived last year on the 12th Feb., per *Singapore*.

The French Mail of Jan. 19th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Feb., and here on the 4th of Mar. It arrived last year on the 6th of Mar., per M. I. "*Labourdonnais.*"

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 3 p.m.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEB 9, 1867.

Unfavourable contrasts have always been drawn between the Chinese and Japanese, on account of the slowness of the former to adopt foreign inventions brought to their notice. While several embassies have left Japan for the West; while samples of the manufactures and produce of the country have been readily sent to be laid before the world at the Paris Exhibition; while Japanese youths are sent to be educated in European schools, and Japanese gentry do not hesitate before a journey of 10,000 miles to see European cities, the Chinese are where they were when we first knew them. One solitary Mandarin, and he of very mediocre rank, has been induced to brave the dangers of the voyage. Wrapped up in conceit of their own traditions, the Chinese have hitherto looked down, with affected contempt, on foreigners, foreign customs and foreign learning, as equally barbarous and inferior. From the memorial which we publish in another column, however, there appears hope that the barrier of exclusiveness behind which they have so long entrenched themselves, is at length beginning to give way beneath the steady pressure brought to bear on it. Whether the result be due to spontaneous conviction of the superiority of Western science, or to the glowing accounts brought back by Pin ta-lao-yeh of the appliances in which it has resulted, the Foreign Board have petitioned the Emperor to allow the establishment of a Foreign College at Peking, where youthful Celestials may be instructed in all the learning of the Foreigner. The Chinese, say the memorialists, are not inferior to foreigners in natural ability, and want only opportunity to acquire the knowledge which the latter possess. Let this opportunity be given them; let teachers from the west be engaged, and astronomy and mathematics made an essential part of the Government examination; and China will cease to rely so much on foreign countries to supply her with arms and steamers, and will become "strong in her own strength." Rightly do the memorialists say that only the most superficial knowledge will be acquired by natives associated with the arsenals already working under foreign superintendence. Without far deeper study than this, without "going to the bottom" of the matter, no real advantage will be gained. Few experiments will be watched with greater interest than the working of the new college in contemplation. An opportunity will be at length afforded of gauging the Chinese intellect with far greater accuracy than has hitherto been possible. That they possess powers of memory of uncommon order is admitted. But the question is still moot whether, after having committed to memory the lessons put before them, they will be able to understand and apply the theories they contain. The repetition of Kepler's laws by wrote will be an easy matter. But will they appreciate their meaning while repeating them? The accusation is frequently made in India, that we cram Bengali youths with Johnson and Milton—to no end save enabling them to talk in English of the last century. They have learned as a lesson that the sun is a stationary body and that the earth revolves around it; but not one in a thousand of the most educated among them knows why the earth remains in its orbit, or that it has a tendency to fly off into space which is counteracted only by the power of attraction. Or even if he has been taught Newton's great discovery by rote, he is incapable of appreciating and understanding the truth conveyed. It remains to be seen whether the Chinese students will acquire the Mathematical and Astronomical lore of the West equally parrotically, or whether they will mark and inwardly digest what they learn. We are inclined to think they will; that their minds are of a sounder and more practical caste that those of the Hindoos, and that with equal advantages they will eclipse the latter in intelligent appreciation of Western science. Every foreigner will hail the new scheme with pleasure, as proving that the eyes of the Chinese are beginning to open to the advantages they may derive from our intercourse; and as holding out a hope that this intercourse may become more familiar, as these advantages become more and more patent.

A grievance though petty in its operation in a single instance, seldom fails to produce gradual irritation by repetition. A vexatious or even an unjust demand may be submitted to at first either from policy or indolence. But if it be sought to impose compliance with it by authority, the demand generally provokes, in an Englishman at least, remonstrance at first and determined opposition at last. Such a grievance as we have described seems to exist in China and Japan at present, in the shape of the annual Registration fee required from British subjects. This tax, for it is nothing less, is alike unnecessary and arbitrary as at present levied, and its legality may perhaps be questioned. At any rate, the subject should be ventilated, if only to determine to what extent British subjects are liable to be taxed in this settlement. We will grant, for the sake of argument, that, as Her Majesty the Queen is to some extent responsible for the due punishment of British subjects in China or Japan, committing any infraction of the laws of China or Japan, it is convenient to have a register of British subjects at the various Consulates in both countries. But such a register was kept before the order in Council of 1865 was made, and British subjects had only to attend personally at the different Consulates and there inscribe their own names, without payment of any fee. This involved no expense, and answered all the purpose. If the person registering himself should desire a certificate, either for identity or any other purpose, a moderate fee might be charged once and for all, unless a fresh certificate were required. Again if a British subject having registered himself at one port, transferred his residence to another, possibly it might be convenient that he should re-register himself at his new place of abode under similar conditions. But why it should be deemed requisite for an Englishman, residing for instance at Shanghai for five or ten years, consecutively, to report himself annually at H. M. Consulate and pay $5 for the trouble, our common sense fails to discover. Neither annual nor any other registration is considered necessary in the case of Consular officers. If the latter are supposed to be exempt from registration—and very reasonably so—on account of their official identity; what difference is there between the ascertained or certificated identity of a resident English merchant here, and that of H. M. Consular officers? If registration be not required at all in the one case, surely repeated registration must be unnecessary in the other. True the Consular Chest is enriched, but we fail to see any sudden call for this addition to its funds, unless it be held that the community is to pay for the increased opportunities of litigation it enjoys. Englishmen are already sufficiently taxed at home to maintain Consular establishments. To keep such a register as is required by the new Order is neither an onerous nor a costly duty. And this brings us to wonder who were "the members of the community" referred to in Earl Russell's dispatch to Sir Edmund Hornby, as having acquiesced in this charge of five dollars. We fear we must be out of the pale of society; for all those of our acquaintances to whom we have spoken on the subject have invariably expressed their disapproval of the exaction. It might perhaps be interesting to consider the question of the legality of all the taxes which have been suddenly cast on the British community in China and Japan by the new Order in Council. For the present, however, we will only express a hope that either the Chamber of Commerce or the Municipal Council will take steps to represent the matter to the authorities at home, and show them how distasteful is the Registration tax as at present levied. One certificate must surely be enough to identify a person's nationality, and the Order in Council might, without much straining, have received that interpretation. At any rate we doubt very much whether any Consular officer would think it wise to carry out the threat of ignoring any British subject who had once so registered himself, but had not repeated the process in the following year.

Summary of the Week.

The occurrence of China New Year's day on the 5th instant, has made the past week a complete holiday; business having only been resumed in a moderate degree on the 8th, on account of the departure of the mail. Nothing of interest has occurred in the settlement beyond an additional rowdy escapade, of rather unusual boldness. About 2 a. m., on the 26th ultimo, while three gentlemen were on their way up country on a shooting excursion, their boat was boarded, a short distance from the settlement, by two Cantonese and a foreigner, all armed, while alongside was a gig containing four other men. A China boy gave the alarm, and on one of the gentlemen appearing on deck the rowdies made off. The gig had been noticed pulling up the creek about three hours previously, so it would appear they were lying in wait for other game.

A new and appropriate demand is likely to arise on the Recreation Fund. When the New Race Course property was bought, it was on the understanding that Tls. 25 per *mow* should be paid down and Tls. 100 per *mow* additional, if it were ever used for any other purpose than that for which it was ostensibly acquired—if, in fact, it were ever re-sold as the Old Race Course had been. Unfortunately, however, it seems that the Chinese deed of sale, while mentioning the additional Tls. 100, omits to specify the peculiar circumstances under which it is to be paid. The Tls 25 is there spoken of as bargain money to be paid at once, and the Tls. 100 subsequently. The original owners are now agitating for payment of the balance, amounting, as the property comprises about 430 *mow*, to some Tls. 43,000.

The Court of appeal has overruled the decision of the Mixed Court in the case of the Fives' Court property, ruling that it does not lie in the mouth of the tenants' to question the title of their landlord. This does not however affect the right of Mr. Hogg to the property, which will no doubt be contested in another form.

The chronic alarm of "Nienfei" has again been raised at Hankow; the predatory bands which were believed to be in full retreat on Honan having, apparently, changed their minds. The Imperialists are in a great state of alarm, and rely little on the troops which were supposed to be pursuing the rebels, now that the latter have turned.

The only news of interest from Yokohama, is the destruction of Sir Harry Parkes' residence by fire. The *Azof* has sailed under special charter to convey the Japanese contributions to the Paris Exhibition. A number of Japanese are also leaving to visit it—amongst others a relative of the new Tycoon.

The steamer *Corea* has been lost on her way from Hongkong to Japan—the second of the name lost within the last eighteen months on the coast.

The steamer *Corea* on her voyage from Hongkong to Yokohama, struck on a rock lying 1¼ mile S. ½ W. of Flat reef island at 1.40 a.m. on Sunday morning, the 20th of January. The wind was steady from N.N.E., and the water under the land comparatively smooth. The sky was clear of clouds, and the night bright and clear, and the land as full in view as during the day. The steamer was steaming about 10 knots at the time, and passed over the rock without its checking her way in any perceptible manner. The pumps were all brought into use or got ready, and the vessel continued on her course for about 5 minutes, when it became evident that Swatow could not be reached, and the helm was put hard a-starboard and a course shaped for Tongoa road, but in 10 minutes from this time the fires were extinguished. When her loss became evident, the boats which had been prepared were lowered and the officers, crew, and passengers got into them in very orderly and creditable manner. The last people only left as the water was rushing down the engine room sky light. Four boats out of the five remained together and by noon reached a junk, which conveyed them to Swatow. The remaining boat, containing 3 Chinese, 1 Malay, and 14 Japanese, and which was the first to get clear of the ship, became separated from the other, and has not since been heard of. Mr. Cooper, the Consul, has sent down the coast to make enquiries. Commander Webb, of H.M.S. *Rattler*, was applied to, but he considered that he could be of no use in going out. The Gunboat was away at the time. A Court of enquiry sat on the 23rd, but was adjourned for further evidence.

The missing boat has since been spoken to, about forty miles from Swatow. A Court of Enquiry held at the latter port has acquitted the Captain of blame, finding that the rock on which the vessel struck is not laid down in the Admiralty Charts.

Our Batavia correspondent says the *Lady Louisa*, from Shanghai to London, with tea, struck on a reef while passing through Lucipara Straits, but has been towed off by the steamer *Fransen van de Putte* and brought into Batavia. The second mate left the vessel with a boat's crew to seek for assist tance, and had not since been heard of.

Saigon Papers mention frequent engagements between the French troops and the insurgent Cambodians, terminating generally in favour of the former. The *Courrier de Saigon*, in an article which we reproduce below, congratulates the Cambodian race on the opportune establishment of French power, in time to prevent its total extinction amid the sea of troubles which distract the country. The occurrence of a misunderstanding between H. I. M. Consul and the Siamese Government, recently alluded to in a Bangkok paper, is admitted. But its importance is denied, and the warmest friendship expressed for Siam.

Nous avons reçu les meilleures nouvelles de l'intérieur, et les nombreux succès remportés par nos troupes dans le Cambodge montrent combien notre protection est efficace pour nos malheureux voisins. On ne saurait trop admirer le bonheur providentiel qui a amené le drapeau de la France dans ces contrées, au moment où la race Cambodgienne, épuisée par des luttes intestines entretenues à dessein par des rivaux ambitieux, allait disparaître du nombre des nations, apres avoir été un des peuples les plus puissants et les plus prospères de l'Asie. La facilité avec laquelle un aventurier, dont le nom était inconnu jusqu'alors, a pu soulever la masse de la population, prouve que les institutions de cet empire en décadence sont devenues bien fragiles; sans nous, il aurait succombé au milieu de ces révolutions qui se sont succédé tous les trois ou quatre ans depuis deux siècles, et au moyen desquelles on avait si habilement préparé sa ruine. Ces troubles, que nous ne pouvions prévoir et qui ont eu l'année dernière un contre-coup si douloureux dans nos possessions, n'ont pas été sans causer quelque préjudice à nos finances et à notre commerce; ils ont été aussi l'occasion de dépenses extraordinaires et de fatigues nombreuses pour nos braves soldats. Mais les efforts que nous avons accomplis avec générosité et désintéressement ne seront point perdus pour l'avenir. Aucune œuvre utile ne reste sans récompense. Les Cambodgiens, lorsqu'ils seront à même de comprendre leurs intérêts et les motifs qui ont amené leur décadence rapide, se rappelleront qu'ils ont été sauvés par la puissante intervention de la France; que, sans nous, ils auraient été chassés impitoyablement du bassin du Cambodge où leurs ancêtres ont laissé des traces si glorieuses de leur domination, et auraient été refoulés dans les forêts de l'intérieur comme les anciennes races des Mois, des Stiengs, des Champas, des Laotiens et des Chams. Si la reconnaissance n'est pas toujours au nombre des vertus constatées chez les nations civilisées, elle est encore un des mobiles les plus puissants des nations demi-barbares, qui réfléchissent moins et se laissent entrainer d'avantage par les élans du cœur et de l'imagination que par le calcul de leurs intérêts. Nous en avons la preuve dans les touchants souvenirs de notre domination qui ont été conservés parmi les races de l'Inde; il en sera de même dans la péninsule de l'Indo-Chine, où le nom de la France survivra à tous les événements, entouré respectueusement par les peuples d'une auréole de grandeur et de générosité.

THE CHURCH.

A meeting of the British Episcopal Church Society has been held at H. B. M. Consulate, the proceedings at which will be found detailed in another column. The state of affairs to which the out-going trustees called the attention of the members of the Society, affords a satisfactory contrast to the position of matters ecclesiastical which the community were invited to contemplate on the 10th of January 1866. In the year just over, the long promised Church has been actually commenced, and indeed has made marked progress. Those who have taken the pains to examine the portion of the structure already completed, must be satisfied with the excellence of the workmanship and the solidity with which the foundation has been laid. The long and tedious process of pile-driving which occupied so many months, may have seemed a superfluous and supererogatory labour to unpractised eyes; but we who have experience in Shanghai building, must acknowledge that the compact basis of operations prepared by the labours of the chanting Chinamen, is a guarantee for the permanence of the superstructure. Our previous failures induce us to desire that above all things we may have a church that will not fall down!

In these times of impecuniosity, the first question which occurs to every one on going to a public meeting, is the all-important one of Finance. The trustees unfortunately have not enough money to finish the proposed edifice, but they were able to propose a plan by which the design of Gilbert Scott may be carried successfully out, without fresh demands on the liberality of the present generation of residents. A loan of the Tls. 15,000 in which they are deficient will, we are assured, be forthcoming whenever the demand arises; and the surplus revenue from pew rents is relied on for payment of the interest and eventually of the principal. The gentlemen who have superintended the temporal matters of the English Church in Shanghai, have not always had pleasant times. Their work has been by no means easy. They have been sometimes accused of rash precipitancy, and at other times branded with a charge of unpardonable slowness. However, in spite of constant opposition, they have surmounted the most arduous peak of the Hill Difficulty that frowned before them, and are justly indebted to the gratitude of the community at large. That Shanghai should set an example of zeal and liberality to the other ports in China, is only fit and proper. Our geographical position must always give us the lead in the commercial world, and "rich men furnished with ability" cannot better employ their wealth than in aiding the erection of buildings dedicated to charitable and religious uses. It is indeed highly creditable to Shanghai that, in a time of extraordinary and we may almost say unexampled depression, money has been forthcoming to build a church for sailors at Pootung Point, and to commence the long delayed structure in the midst of the settlement. These facts speak for themselves, and while they prove that energy and perseverance have distinguished the gentlemen who have directed British church affairs, they also prove that the mind of the community is not so completely employed in material pursuits as it is the fashion to state; but that we still feel the force of Sidney Smith's words:—"There are principles, I am quite serious in what I say, above cash, superior to cotton, higher than currency, without which it is better to die than to live." At all events the future residents in the model settlement, though they may blame their predecessors for much extravagance and many social, civic and municipal blunders, will not be inclined to accuse them of a niggardly spirit in providing ecclesiastical accommodation; but will look with grateful respect to the honoured names of those who spared neither pains, time, thought nor money, in providing for their successors a spacious and superb structure for divine worship. And even the apathetic Mongolian men and women who twist their long tails and patter about on truncated feet all round us, must in time grow to believe that "the almighty dollar" is not the only Deity which the foreigner worships, when he lavishes his money so generously to rear a temple to the Common Father of the human race.

PAPER HUNTS.

Paper hunts, this season, appear to be foregone conclusions for *Lottery* and *Bogtrotter*. When one does not come to the fore the other is nearly sure to do so. Saturday added another to the list of the latter's triumphs. The meet was at Overweg's bungalow, and thirty or forty ponies were together at the start. The paper led out towards Ton-ka-doo, and thence in a semicircle to the stone bridge near Buissonet's silk factory, which five ponies crossed well together, several minutes ahead of the rest of the field; the others straggling up by twos and threes, in a state which showed that this run had been nearly as remarkable for grief as the previous one for its absence. Near the Hermitage, however, the foxes had ploughed through a small quagmire which delayed the Hunt long enough to allow a good number to come up; and about a score rode into that convenient establishment to refresh the inner man with a glass of Evans'. From this point a series of Ptolemaic epicycles would convey the best notion of the direction taken. Along the road to Fah-wa, into the village, a short round through the country at the back, and across the road again at the second bridge. A short round through the country at the back of the Bubbling Well, and out into the road again near that renowned spring; past it into the old Bubbling Well Road; down about half way home to the village near the Boat House, where one gentleman lost his pony, which led the Hunt for a short distance up the line of paper and then trotted quietly homewards. Now, however, as every one thought they were heading straight for the foxes, another curve took them back two thirds of the way to the Bubbling Well, across the road and down the hackneyed line of jumps at the back of the Judge's bungalow on to the Race Course, near the Bellevue. From this point a red cowl could be seen waiting patiently at the opposite corner of the course near Lent's stables, the paper leading towards it past the Grand Stand, through the gateway nearly opposite, and over a section of the Steeple Chase course. Several ponies were well up at the finish, *Bogtrotter* however going past the foxes, whom we believe his rider failed to touch, with a clear lead. There have been several remarkable runs this season. Saturday's will probably be remembered for its eccentricity. One pony was last heard of in a coffin shop, busily engaged in destroying the property of the owners.

The foot paper hunt on Tuesday was apparently an object of as much, if not greater, interest than are the pony hunts. A number of persons had come to see the start, who, carried away by enthusiasm, followed through a good portion of the run, cutting off corners and turning up mysteriously wherever a big jump afforded a prospect that some unhappy hound would get a bath. Reciprocating the compliment, too, which the pedestrians have once or twice paid them, about a score members of the pony hunt put in an appearance. Some apprehension was at first felt that, like the steamers which follow the University eights on the Thames, they might press so closely on the runners as to baulk them; but such fears were, however, agreeably disappointed, as they courteously kept a wide offing. The meet, as advertised, was near Lent's stables, the ditch alongside the racecourse offering the first jump. The paper then led across the course over a mud wall, and the water jump in front of the Grand Stand, out into the open country near the "Elgin Arms;" over some capital jumps near the cemetery and on in the direction of Buissonet's silk factory. The hunt all the time keeping well together, though it soon became evident from the determined lead kept by two Mongol hats, that they especially meant to be there or thereabouts at the finish. Not content with waiting to see the start, spectators appeared to have set out with the foxes and established themselves by twos and threes on grave mounds commanding views of jumps, closing in and following as the runners passed. Away towards the Bubbling Well, the Mongol hats and a pair of white knickerbockers always in the van, with the white hat which distinguished itself on the last occasion also in close attendance, and some thirty or forty hunters, spectators and ponies straggling around and behind in every direction, but always arriving instinctively at big jumps in time to see the grief. The paper now began to trend homewards and the pace, which had been slack for the last mile or two, got better, though grave signs of distress were becoming apparent. A ditch with bushes on the other side, which no one could clear, aggravated these symptoms alarmingly, and fairly stopped all except the actual hunters, who ploughed through the mud as they best could. A succession of five or six jumps on nearing home brought matters to a climax, and one of the Mongol hats which had so long kept lovingly together, at length dropped slightly astern, enabling the grey suit owned by its fellow, by a last desperate effort, to land a winner by about fifteen yards. This was by far the best run the Foot paper hunters have yet had, and its members are much indebted to the foxes for the trouble they took in selecting it. The company of so many amateur pedestrians and pony hunters, too, lent zest and spirit to the fun; and the cheers of those who had assembled to see the finish, encouraged the winner to plunge boldly into a creek which he was far too exhausted to jump over. The distance was about seven miles.

MEMORIAL *of the* YAMEN *of* FOREIGN AFFAIRS *upon the expediency of teaching science to educated* CHINESE.

[Your Majesty's Servants] make a respectful representation on the following subject:—It is proposed that officials should be invited to pass an examination in Astronomy and Mathematics at the Yamên of your servants, with a view to the acquisition of a thorough understanding of foreign appliances* To their respectful memorial on the above proposition they pray for Your Majesty's Reply.

They would humbly observe that, inasmuch as the opening of [special] establishments for the purpose of discovering talent has never in all time been other than an extraordinary measure, on the other hand, whenever the usual path through which candidates are invited [to enter the public service] has been widened, scholars of ability have ever been eager to come forward. In the 7th moon of the 1st year of T'ung Chih (June 1862) the Yamên of Your servants established the *T'ung Wên Kuan* (School of Languages), and having engaged teachers of English, French, and Russian, assigned to each a class. The students in these classes were taken from the Eight Banner Corps, at the age of fourteen more or less, and now, after some five years' study, they have a certain acquaintance with foreign languages, written and spoken; but in Chinese, having at the tender age [at which they were selected], no depth of scholarship, they are not, it must be admitted, thoroughly versed in the letter or spirit of Chinese literature. They have at the same time still to be kept at the work of translation, in order that they may perfect themselves in it. Now, where energy is divided, a speedy result is not to be looked for, and if in addition [to what they have in hand] their attention is to be directed to Astronomy and Mathematics [so far from attaining the object in view] it is to be feared that, on the contrary, their range may be extensive but [their knowledge] inexact (*lit.* not special, or particular.)

It has occurred to Your servants that the appliances of foreigners, their machinery and fire-arms, their vessels and carriages,† are one and all derived from a knowledge of Astronomy and Mathematics. Attention is now being directed at Shanghai and in Cheh-kiang to [the construction and management of] steamers of different classes, but without a *bonâ fide* study [of the principles on which they are built and managed] from the very foundation, what is learnt will be merely superficial and as such of no real utility.

Your servants accordingly, having deliberated together, propose to establish another school in addition [to that for languages], and to invite all Manchus and Chinese who have taken their degree of licentiate, together with those who have obtained the same degree by Act of Grace, or as twelve-year men, or as senior bachelors, or as licentiates of the supplementary list, or as bachelors of merit, being men possessing a thorough knowledge of Chinese literature, and not under twenty years of age, to present themselves for examination at the Yamên with the guarantee [of settlement, pedigree, &c.] duly sealed by an official, native of the same province as the candidate and employed in the capital, or, [if the candidate be a Banner man], with the usual certificate of his Banner Corps; also to authorise all officials whether Manchu or Chinese, of the fifth grade or above it, in the capital or the provinces, being men of the literary degrees above particularised, and young and able, if they wish to study in the school, to hand in the necessary particulars and to present their Banner certificate or the sealed guarantee of an official from the same province as themselves; in which case they will be admitted with the rest to the [preliminary] examination. When the names of those accepted as students shall have been entered by Your servants, teachers from the west will be engaged to instruct them in the school; thus, it is confidently expected, they will become thoroughly grounded in astronomy and mathematics; theory being made perfect in the beginning it follows that its appliance (*lit.* the art, handicraft it will teach) will be equally perfect in the end, and, in the course of a few years, a successful result will be certain. The three schools already established will be carried on as heretofore, and now, without doubt, the entrance to a career being thus widened, men ingenious and capable above the common cannot fail to be produced. The Chinese are not inferior in cleverness (or ingenuity) and intelligence to the men of the West, and if in astronomy and mathematics, (*lit.* forecasting as of eclipses, &c., and calculation,) in the examination of causes and effects (*i. e.* in natural history, manufactures, &c.), in mechanical appliances (*lit.* the construction of articles, and successful imitation of models), and prediction of the future ‡—students will so earnestly apply themselves as to possess themselves of all secrets, China will then be strong of her own strength.

The question of engaging foreign instructors has been considered with Inspector General Hart, and he is authorized (or, will be enabled) to procure them for the Yamên. The rules for the regulation of all proceedings, and the manner of rewarding the official students who succeed, will be carefully discussed, and submitted to the Throne by your servants, so soon as they shall have had the honor to receive your Majesty's assent [to the scheme herein proposed.]

They now present their respectful memorial suggesting, that officials and others be invited to pass an examination in astronomy and mathematics, with a view to the acquisition of a thorough understanding of foreign appliances; and prostrate they pray for the instructions of their Majesties the Empresses Dowager and his Majesty the Emperor.

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* Appliances: yang wu would commonly mean foreign affairs, but the context shows what is really the desideratum.

† The text of the original gives 行船行軍, moving vessels and flying columns, but 軍 is evidently a misprint for 車, a carriage.

‡ Let it be remembered that Sir Isaac Newton wasted much time and money upon Alchemy.

CHURCH MEETING.

A MEETING of members of the British Episcopal Church Society was held on Monday at H. B. M.'s Consulate, Mr. Winchester in the Chair.

Present:—Messrs. Bryans, Broadbent, Cameron, Cowie, Fitz Roy, W. Gibb, Hazeon, Krauss, Reid, Sibbald, Wright, etc., etc.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the object of the meeting was to receive the reports of the Trustees and Treasurer, and elect officers for the ensuing year. These reports would be laid before them by Mr. Cuthbertson who, he was sorry to say, was about to leave Shanghai. It would be found that the estimates sanctioned at the last meeting had not been exceeded, and no proposal for additional expenditure would now be brought forward. It was true that the whole amount necessary for completing the church was not in the Trustee's hands; but he thought that there was very little doubt of their finally obtaining it. Some difficulty had arisen in consequence of an opinion given by two legal gentlemen, that the title under which the church plot was held was defective; and a resolution had been passed empowering the committee to obtain a new title, which might enable them to mortgage or sell the property, or adopt any other method that might seem most desirable, for the purpose of raising funds. The conclusion had been come to, that the best plan would be to surrender the old title to the Taotai, and obtain a new deed in favour of H. B. M.'s Consul as official President of the British Episcopal Church Committee; and to this course His Excellency had at once agreed, giving a title empowering the trustees to dispose of the land as they thought fit. A perfect title could, therefore now be given with any part of it that it might be thought desirable to sell or mortgage. There was a very general impression that the present time was not favourable for raising subscriptions. Already the community had contributed very largely. It seemed desirable, therefore, to make use of the considerable surplus fund derived from pew rents, for the purpose of raising any funds that might be required. He (H. M.'s Consul) agreed in this view himself, and it would be for the meeting, after hearing the report of their committee, to indicate their opinion. The only other business before them was the election of office-bearers. He was sorry the departure of Mr. Cuthbertson would leave the society without his valuable services.

Mr. CUTHBERTSON next read reports by the Treasurer, the Trustees, and the Architect.

THE TRUSTEES *of* TRINITY CHURCH. *In* ACCOUNT CURRENT *with the Treasurer, per* H. DICKINSON.

	Dr.	
1866.		
Jany.	—*To* Balance of late Treasurer's account,........................	1,560.24
Dec. 31,	—*To* Incidental Expenses,...........	980.10
.. 31,	—*To* Chaplaincy account paid Rev. Chas. H. Butcher,............	3,400.00
.. 31,	—*To* Bazaar account,................	321.43
.. 31,	—*To* Interest on Debit Balances at Chartered Mercantile Bank,...	174.23
.. 31,	—*To* Interest on Debit Balances with late Treasurer,..............	59.99
.. 31,	—*To* New Church Building, Disbursements,......................	20,370.04
... 31,	—*To* Amount Deposited with the Chartered Mercantile Bank...	16,740.77
	Taels,......	43,616.40
1867.		
Jany. 1,	—*To* Balance brought down, due to H. Dickinson,........*Taels,*..	270.36
1866.	*Cr.*	
Jany. 1,	—*By* Amount at Deposit with the Chartered Mercantile Bank,..	19,484.23
Dec. 31,	—*By* Pew Rents, 1866,.............	4,178.37
.. 31,	—*By* Subscriptions to Building Fund,	17,324.70
.. 31,	—*By* Suspense account, ...	800.00
.. 31,	—*By* Interest on Deposit with the Chartered Mercantile Bank,..	1,558.74
.. 31,	—*By* Balance,......................	270.36
	Taels,......	43,616.40
		E. & O. E.

Shanghai, 24th January, 1867.
HENRY DICKINSON,
Treasurer.
Audited and found correct,
ROWLEY MILLER.

Shanghai, 9th Jany., 1867.

THE TRUSTEES OF TRINITY CHURCH.

DEAR SIRS,—In anticipation of the Meeting of Pew Renters to be held on the 29th Inst. I have the pleasure to hand you the following report on the progress of works connected with the building of the New Church.

After the approval of our plans by the meeting held on the 10th January, 1866, every effort was made to proceed with the works without delay, but a serious difficulty was found in obtaining bricks of the quality required, on account of the suspension of work by the Shanghai Brick Company by whom we had expected to be supplied. In order to overcome this obstacle for a time, it was determined to enter into a separate contract with Messrs. Farnham & Co. to pile the ground, which contract was signed on the 18th January, and the works were actually commenced on the following day.

We found the ground unusually hard for Shanghai, so much so, that a large gang of coolies working in the ordinary manner could only drive two or three piles a day. Their mode of working was therefore dispensed with and machines employed instead. In some parts we came across the foundations of the old Church and it is satisfactory to know that the piles, which are of the same kind as those used for our new building, were in an excellent state of preservation.

The foundation for the proposed tower and spire has been made at the N. E., corner of the building instead of the S. E., as originally intended, in consequence of the ground at the S. E., corner being a little softer than that at the N. E., and therefore not so well adapted to bear the increased weight.

During the time the piling was going on some enterprising gentlemen undertook to work the plant and clay pits of the defunct Brick Company and to supply us with bricks for our Church. On the strength of this a contract was made with Messrs. Farnham & Co., on the 21st of March for the completion of the edifice, in accordance with the design approved by the promoters within eighteen months from that date. The whole of the piling was completed by the 22nd of May, over 6,000 piles having been driven, and on the 24th the chief corner stone was laid with a masonic ceremony by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master of English Freemasonry for China, in the presence of H. B. M.'s Consul, the trustees of the Church and most of the European residents in the settlement.

A thick course of granite was soon laid over the heads of the piles, which gave us a thoroughly good foundation to work upon and nothing but bricks were wanting to allow the building to rise rapidly, but unfortunately the new Company supplied us so slowly that the bricklayers were frequently compelled to stop work, and the five feet basement was not completed until the end of September.

This new Brick Company, finding this speculation anything but a paying one, ceased to work after supplying us with about 200,000 bricks, and the difficulty we met with at first again presented itself. Samples of red bricks were got from Soochow and from Japan, but neither would answer our purpose. Eventually an arrangement was effected with Chum-shun-li to manufacture at the Company's factory 6000,000—the number we estimated would be required to complete the building. He set to work in earnest and has now satisfactorily executed his contract so that no further hindrance can occur to the works as far as the supply of bricks is concerned. The delay that has taken place is not altogether to be regretted inasmuch as it has allowed the lower portions of the building to become thoroughly consolidated before receiving the weight of the superstructure.

The progress made with the stonework has been much more satisfactory, considering that the labor involved in working intricate mouldings in hard granite is immense and, moreover, that we have not been able to get anything like a good supply of such skilled workmen as are necessary.

The stone to be used in the upper portions of the building will be that obtained from Ningpo which is much more easily worked than granite, so that we now get on a little faster. The Plinth which is by far the heaviest part of the Stonework is quite finished and the brickwork raised in some parts six or seven feet above it.

The shafts and mouldings for the superstructure are also in a forward state.

The timber which was all specially ordered for the building, has arrived and the construction of the roofs will be commenced forthwith.

By a letter received by the last mail I learnt that the orders for glass, Tile-pavements, Ironwork &c. sent to England in August, have been put into execution. I have also received particulars from Messrs. Haden & Sons of Trowbridge as to the warming apparatus, and by the next mail I am promised some account of the pulpit and other costly fittings, concerning which you required some information before sending definite instructions to my agent.

In conclusion I must express my approval of the excellent manner in which Messrs Farnham & Co. are carrying out the works. Taking into consideration the difficulties we have had to surmount at the commencement of our operations, the subscribers will be prepared to learn that the building cannot be finished by the exact date specified in the contract. It will be ready however for consecration by Christmas of the present year.

I have the honor to be,
Dear Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
W. KIDNER.

To
WM. G. CUTHBERTSON, Esq.
HY. DICKENSON, Esq.

During the past year Tls. 11,000 had been collected from the community, which spoke a great deal for their liberality. He was bound to say that the Committee had everywhere been received with the utmost courtesy, and if commercial affairs had been more prosperous, they would no doubt have been more successful. But about Tls. 15,000 were still wanted to complete the building. Two of the principal banks in the place had offered to lend this sum if satisfactory security could be given. But if any difficulty should arise, he was happy to say that a private gentleman had offered to advance the whole sum at even a lower rate than the Banks. He congratulated the Society therefore on their progress and prospects, and only hoped they would soon see their way to a spire, which was all that was required to give them the handsomest Church in the East.

Mr. WHITTALL proposed and Mr. CAMERON seconded

That the reports and accounts laid before the meeting be approved, and that they be printed and published.

This was carried, and Mr. FITZROY then proposed and Mr. COWIE seconded—

That Mr. E. WHITTALL and Mr. A. MICHIE be appointed Trustees for the ensuing year.

This also was carried and Mr. REID then proposed and Dr. SIBBALD seconded—

That Mr. Dickinson be appointed treasurer during the ensuing year.

The CHAIRMAN ought to point out that it was not usual at Church meetings to appoint a person as treasurer who was absent from the place. But it was desirable to retain Mr. Dickinson's services, as he was intimately acquainted with the financial position of the Society. He would suggest therefore that Mr. Hazeon should be appointed joint treasurer, in order that he might act during Mr. Dickinson's absence.

Mr. HAZEON, however, declined to act. He had Mr. Dickinson's power to sign cheques and was quite willing to do so, but had no time to run about after people who did not pay their pew rents. Getting in pew rents was a very laborious matter. People seemed just as much disinclined to pay them as any other bill.

THE CHAIRMAN pointed out that they were sitting under an Act of Parliament, and were bound to comply with its provisions. At a previous meeting it had been proposed that Mr. Cull should act as treasurer under the impression that he would return in a few months; but Mr. Cull had not returned. It was to prevent any possibility of a similar mischance in the present instance that he pressed Mr. Hazeon to allow his name to be put in as joint treasurer.

MR. HAZEON would not oppose the measure further, if it were to oblige the community; but he really had not time to attend properly to the duties

Mr. REID would then add to his resolution the words "and that Mr. Hazeon be associated with him, to act during his absence."

The resolution in its amended form was carried unanimously, and

Mr. BRYANS rose to express the extreme obligations under which the community were to Mr. Cuthbertson, for the able and zealous manner in which he had fulfilled the office of trustee. The meeting could not allow him to leave without expressing, by a vote of thanks, their appreciation of the interest he had taken in everything connected with the church.

Mr. HAZEON seconded the resolution, which was carried with applause.

Mr. CUTHBERTSON returned the meeting his best thanks. His connection with the church had always been a source of gratification to him; and he was proud to have been instrumental, in how small soever a degree, in the erection of a church which would be worthy of Shanghai.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Mr. WHITTALL, closed the proceedings.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

February 2nd.

Before Sir E. Hornby,

Re MACKENZIE.

At this sitting adjourned from the 30th Jan., the bankrupt was to pass his last examination and apply for his order of discharge.

In pursuance of what he had stated on the 15th January Mr. Myburgh asked to examine the bankrupt not so much the view of opposing his discharge quâ bare opposition, as to have annexed to the order of discharge conditions affecting property or income the bankrupt might hereafter acquire.

To Mr. MYBURGH.—I have been in Shanghai over five years. I have during that time carried on the business of a broker. My annual income during this period has varied from Tls. 15,000 to Tls. 18,000. That is about the average I think. I saved a good deal. Tls. 6,000 has been about my average annual expenditure. During the first three years I did not confine myself to the business of a broker. I speculated in cotton. Previously to the 1st of January 1866 I speculated in dollars. I made a good deal of money by these speculations. At the end of 1865, I considered myself worth £20,000. I had the money invested here. I had Tls. 15,000 in landed property jointly with Mr. Westall. I paid [illegible] for it. I had land near the racecourse, for which I gave Tls. 5,000. I raised on it Tls. 3,000. I had some shares in Insurance offices to the value of Tls. 6,000. I had to receive dollars from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. But part of this I have included in the Tls. 15,000 I have before mentioned. My general account with Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., showed I had a credit balance of some thousands of taels. I did not owe the Comptoir d'Escompte except for interest. In December 1865, I negotiated a loan with the Comptoir d'Escompte of three lakhs and a quarter or three lakhs and a half. I paid interest on it eight, ten, twelve and fifteen per cent. In January 1866, I did not embark in any speculation that turned out unfortunately prior to that one in Shirtings. A salt speculation turned out unfortunately. This was entered upon in 1865. I have only recently become aware of the loss in the salt speculation. My interest in that speculation was the one-third of Tls. 40,000. I had the entire interest in the dollar speculation to the extent of the three lakhs and a quarter or three lakhs and a half. The shirting speculation was in January 1866. I paid for the shirtings as they arrived and got money from the bank for the purpose. I bought 105,000 pieces. I bought from 3.50 to 3.95. The average was 3.70. I paid cash down for all the Shirtings. I got loans for this purpose from the Bank; to the extent of say Tls. 360,000. Of one or two lots I did not take delivery. There were about 20,000 pieces I did not take delivery of, so that I would have to pay for what I took delivery of about Tls. 314,000, which was the amount of my loan. After I purchased Shirtings, prices went up to Tls. 4. I did not realize because my purchase occurred just before the China New Year and after that time merchants expected they would rise, but instead they went back to Tls. 2.40 and Tls. 2.10. I do not know of shirtings being sold here for Tls. 1.50. I have never heard of Shirtings fluctuating as much as a tael within a short time. They rise or fall gradually. I have known them as high as Tls. 4.20 and as low as Tls, 2.40. The extraordinary rise in Shirtings was caused by the American war. When I went into Shirtings the war was over. The purchase of 100,000 pieces Shirtings did not influence the market much. It would temporarily influence the market. My reason for going into Shirtings was that a telegram had been received saying that there was a large demand for them at home. The firm who received the telegram acted upon it to a small extent. Other firms acted upon the information and bought at higher prices than I did. A rise at home affects the Shirtings' market here. About a fortnight after the receipt of the telegram we learned it was false. But even then the price at home was higher than here. I did not sell, as if so, the market would have been lowered. Another speculator who bought, sold; and this circumstance would have increased my loss had I sold after him. I shipped 500 piculs of cotton from this to Hongkong in March 1866 with Jardine, Matheson & Co. On this I lost. I had then Shirtings on hand. I went into a cotton shipment about the same time with Preston, Breuell & Co. The shipment was 3,000 peculs. The value of the shipment was about £20,000. I did not keep regular books. I have carried on my business of broker since my adjudication. I have not paid any of my earnings into Court. I have authority from the official assignee to collect these myself. I have not been doing the same amount of business since my adjudication that I was before. I had an allowance, and my earnings go towards it. I was interested in landed property. On a joint account with Mr. Westall I bought the Cryder property. It is now mortgaged to the full amount Tls. 40,000 by Mr. Westall and myself. When I bought it in Jan. 1866, it was a collateral security for Tls. 20,000 to the Mercantile Bank. The property stands in the joint names of Westall and myself. I have mortgaged such lands as I have in the neighbourhood of the race course to the Hongkong bank. These properties do not appear in my accounts, nor, do the Mercantile and Hongkong Bank on these accounts appear as creditors. The firm to which I belonged in Bombay failed. The actual profits in the cotton transactions were Tls, 15,000 instead of Tls. 30,000 which I had expected.

To Mr. Rennie.—At the time of the loan in the case of the dollar speculation the Comptoir d'Escompte held the dollars. I contracted for Shirtings and then got loans on them. These advances were made actually on the Shirtings. I had no difficulty in getting the loans. I paid from ten to twelve per cent. I gave promissory notes at a month. Practically they were renewed. At some one time at all events when notes of mine fell due a sale might have been effected with profit. I never received more than the purchase value of the shirtings. In my opinion the banks from whom I got money undoubtedly know of my dealings. If I had not obtained the loans I could not have taken delivery of the Shirtings. I knew I could get the money from one bank here and so went into the speculations. I have never known any fall in shirtings approaching that in January 1866. Shirtings are now about 2.60. I was then making a large income. I was partner in a firm when in Bombay. That firm failed.

Mr. Myburgh on behalf of the Agra and Masterman's Bank opposed the unconditional discharge of the bankrupt and applied for the order of discharge to be granted with such conditions as to after acquired property or income as were fitting under the circumstances attending the bankruptcy. The learned Counsel considered he could show that the Court was justified in withholding an unconditional order of discharge by the terms of the 159th section under which only an opposition had been raised. The words "rash" and "hazardous" were inserted to draw a distinction between the future position of men whose bankruptcy had been brought about by unreasonable speculations that might perhaps lead to wealth but were more likely to lead to losses and the misfortunes of careful traders. There was in a Judge a discretionary power to say whether a man's conduct in business had been reckless or not. Was a man who had, as he maintained, recklessly incurred heavy liabilities in the hope of gaining great wealth to go forth freed of them all to the world. Here one had in fact traded upon the good name and credit he had acquired. When solely interested is an enormous loan for which he had to pay as interest Tls. 3,500 monthly, he embarked in an extensive cotton goods speculation on the faith of a telegram. It was true the bankrupt might have paid some attention to the cotton goods market for years past, but as he had never been actively engaged in that market, certainly there was unjustifiable rashness in his entering upon so heavy a speculation as 106 pieces at the time too—the close of the American war—when he did. He must have known that as a speculation his goods would have to return upon the market and the fall of a few mace in the piece would seriously affect the value of his speculation. Banks who knew only of the bankrupt's credit and income relied upon them and so gave him better terms than would have been accorded to an ordinary merchant. Having incurred heavy liabilities by speculation such as I can only call rash and hazardous, in the hope of leaving Shanghai in affluence, the bankrupt now comes to the Court and asks it to wipe out all these liabilities so incurred. I leave it to the Court to say whether public policy as well as law do not require that conditions be annexed to the order of discharge.

The Chief Judge remarked that this came from the mouths of men who had not enquired into the bankrupt's actual position before making advances to him.

Mr. Rennie for the bankrupt said that owing to many of the principal points upon which he relied having been raised by the Chief Judge and to the issue in the case being confined to the question of whether the bankrupt had or had not been guilty of "rash and hazardous speculation" he should not trouble the Court at any great length. The learned Counsel then quoting from "Deacon on Bankruptcy" and the judgments of Lord Westbury in the cases of "New and Thorne" and *ex parte* "Downman 32 L.J. Bankruptcy" argued that the jurisdiction of the Court in the present case was confined solely to the question of whether or not the transactions entered into by the bankrupt fell within the legal meaning of the words "rash and hazardous speculation" used in the 159th section of the Bankrupt Act of 1861, and if the Court should hold they did not do so, the bankrupt would as a matter of right be entitled to an unconditional discharge. He contended that there was the strongest possible evidence to show these speculations were not "such as no reasonable man would enter into" arising from the fact that the different Banks in Shanghai—the principal and almost only creditors—had themselves advanced to the bankrupt monies for the purchase of the very goods in question and had been satisfied to take as security for the repayment of these loans the godown orders or other documents which represented them. He further argued that the bankrupt being undoubtedly solvent at the time of entering into these speculations and moreover in the receipt of a large income, whilst the transactions although of apparently great magnitude were in reality only purchases for a rise or fall in the market, went far to justify him in the course he had pursued, and the learned Counsel concluded his address by urging strongly upon the Court that the opposing creditor (the Agra Bank) being as it were a party collaterally interested in the upturn of these speculations ought not to be allowed now to come in and say that, the loans made by it to the bankrupt having turned out unprofitable transactions, the bankrupt should therefore be refused an unconditional discharge and be for the future clogged with an obligation to set aside a portion of his earnings, to indemnify his creditors for having entered into transactions which had proved unprofitable alike to him and to them.

The Chief Judge granted the bankrupt his discharge unconditionally.

MIXED COURT OF APPEAL.

February 2nd.

Before H. B. M. Consul and H. E. The Taotai.

Preston, Breuell & Co. v. Shen-law-sing and Shen-lew-san.

Mr. Myburgh appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Rennie appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Myburgh asked for a postponement of the case. He stated that he had been for some days past ill and so had been prevented preparing fully his clients' case.

Mr. Rennie opposed the application. He considered it unjust that so heavy a claim should be kept hanging over his clients' heads any longer.

H. B. M. Consul suggested that Mr. Myburgh put his arguments in writing and send them in, when His Excellency the Taotai would take them into consideration. The Court would adjourn for three weeks to allow of their due consideration.

Jesse King was brought up charged with being engaged in the piratical expedition for which Smith and Caleley had been sentenced to two years' penal servitude. The prisoner had already acknowledged his guilt. In consideration of the evidence he gave enabling those two men to be more readily brought to justice H. B. M. Consul recommended His Excellency the Taotai to pass on him the mitigated sentence of penal servitude for six months, with deportation from China at the expiration of the term.

Sentence accordingly.

E. J. Hogg v. Ah-chun and Ah-yow.

Mr Myburgh stated that Mr. Hogg as Secretary to the Fives Court claimed an amount of rent from the defendants. The Court below however had declined to go into the claim alleging as their reason for this refusal that there was a flaw in Mr. Hogg's title to the land upon which the houses were built. Mr. Hogg made his claim under an agreement dated July 2nd, 1862, between Mr. J. L. Maclean and two Chinese named respectively A'chun and A'yung. By this deed, an agreement was made between the parties that the defendants lease the houses for the space of ten years. Mr. Hogg had sued for one year's rental, and was surprised that the Court below should request him to produce his title. Mr. Hogg had some acquaintance with English law and was aware that a tenant under agreement could not dispute the title of his landlord. This was not a mere technical point of English law, but was in accordance with common sense and equity. The learned gentleman would not go into the question of the title unless the Court desired him to do so. If such though were necessary, he thought he could shew good title to the premises. He might mention the fact that even the Court of the Exchequer Chamber, whose business it was to look to the revenue of the Crown, never went into the question of title to property where private persons were affected. In the same way, he did not think the Mixed Court would feel called upon in this case to go into the question of title, and he would apply that the Court below be directed to proceed to investigate Mr. Hogg's claim on the basis of the lease.

Mr. Winchester observed that there was one point that should be borne in mind, namely that Mr. Fisher appeared to have introduced the question of title. The rent was payable in advance, and was not for past use of the property but for future use.

Mr. Myburgh said the liability of the defendants under the lease was acknowledged. A Renter was estopped from disputing a lessee's title, in the same manner as the tenant was estopped from disputing that of his landlord. Mr. Fisher's interference was most impertinent. The Fives' Court had been purchased by the Shareholders for their own recreation, not for that of the public of Shanghai. If they liked to pull down the Fives Court to-morrow, they could do so.

Chin Shun, examined by the Taoutai stated, I am Ayung's brother. Ayung is now dead. There are seven or eight houses on the property. The lease is for ten years. I do not know how many years' rental have been paid. (Mr. Stronach pointed out to the Taoutai that it was five years'.) Only one year's rental is unpaid and claimed for. In consequence of my brother's death the matter came under my consideration and I refused to pay the rent. I know that the houses belong to Hogg (for Hogg Bros)

Mr. Winchester stated that he had proposed to the Taoutai that the Court below be desired to proceed with the investigation of Mr. Hogg's claim for rent under the lease without reference to the title. He read extracts from a letter in which Mr. Alabaster explained the reasons which had induced the Court below to take the title into consideration; which were chiefly that the Court, being Chinese, could not be influenced by the maxims of English law, and that to introduce any thing like the technicality and formality of procedure that appertained to English Courts, would lead to injustice, as the Mixed Court, unguided by written codes or precedents, could pretend only to decide each case upon its own merits.

His Excellency assenting to the judgment as proposed by Mr. Winchester, it was delivered as follows;

I have read with care and attention the remarks of the co-judge who sat with the Chinese Magistrate in this case, but am unable to concur with him in the judgment he has given.

While I should regret to see any attempt to make the specialties of English or any other foreign law the standard of proceeding in the Mixed Court, there are equitable principles common to all laws which be cannot disregarded.

No one is more satisfied than I am of the desire of the Court below to adapt those principles to the administration of justice in the peculiar circumstances of this Settlement.

The doctrine that a tenant ex proprio motu cannot question the title of the landlord, who gave him entry to the premises, and with whom he made his bargain is one of these. It is common to the laws of all civilized countries, and is dictated by common sense and policy as well as by the municipal laws of all the Western nations. If it were otherwise, a tenant might gain admission into premises with no other object save to raise the question of the landlord's right, a practice that would be infinitely vexatious. Nothing short of a certainty that the payment of rent would involve the tenant in complicity with a fraud (as distinguished from an abuse) would warrant him in refusing payment of rent or justify a tribunal in deviating from this doctrine.

It appears to me that there is no reason in this case for adopting a contrary course. It is open to the parties who feel themselves aggrieved by the proceedings of the plaintiff and who seek to intervene by Mr. Fisher, to bring their claim before the Supreme Court accompanied by an application for an injunction against the further payment of rents. Should such injunction be issued, it would be competent for the parties obtaining it to petition the Mixed Court on the principles of comity which guide separate jurisdictions to give it force by service on the tenants pending the settlement of the question of right.

The same remarks apply to the observations which refer to the rights of the sovereign of of the soil. It is a question for H. E. the Taotai and for him alone to determine whether the circumstances of the case are such as to, require his intervention. The mode of doing so was settled in the case of *Regina* versus *Reynolds*.

I think therefore the plaintiff Mr. Hogg was not bound to enter on the question of his title before the Mixed Court, for that would have been to make the usufruct of the property dependent on its judgment, whereas the premises up to this point being confessedly foreign, all questions connected with the right of enjoyment belongs to the jurisdiction of the foreign tribunal.

Under any circumstances the tenant will run no risk by the reversal of this decision, for he will then be paying rent under the judgment of a competent Court, and is safe till that is formally impugned.

For these reasons I propose that your Excellency should sustain this appeal and order the Court below to issue judgment irrespective of all questions of title.

THE RESOURCES OF JAPAN.

(Japan Herald.)

It would be well for Japan if her statesmen could be convinced of this one fact:—that foreigners do not come to her to fight—but to work—and to make money. The days of chivalry have gone by and no civilized nation, in modern times will think of molesting her for an idea—the idea of national aggrandisement. On the contrary, the very jealousy with which all the treaty powers watch each other, lest one should get an advantage unshared by the others, is of itself a good safeguard for her. So long as Japan acts loyally, no one of the treaty powers dare molest her—for all the others would range themselves for her protection. Besides, there is a feature in the recommencement of commercial relations with the Japanese which is an important one, and which has been wanting in dealing with most other Asiatic nations. We mean the sincere esteem and respect that is universally felt for them. Their brave manly character, their frankness, their good humour, politeness and courtesy, all command sympathy, and admiration; and every step that they take in overcoming old prejudices, and joining in the world's race, is hailed with universal pleasure. Let the Japanese government realise this, and the Daimios perceive that the proper use of their retainers hands is the improvement of their estates, to the enrichment not only of the lords but of themselves—and we may look for a large and legitimate trade, and the employment of men, ships and capital to an extent that we dare hardly think of at present. There are coal mines in various parts of Japan. There is iron-stone to any extent. The Japanese have a natural aptitude for engineering and the mechanical arts.

Why should they not take a lesson out of England's book? Why buy steamers and steam engines, when they might find the iron and means of working it, among themselves? They have silver, lead copper and tin.—All are in the utmost demand in Europe and America. And all that Japan could supply would not satisfy the market of London alone. Let our diplomatists lend their influence to open up such enterprizes, and our merchants and the Japanese Government, Daimios and people, will all have cause for rejoicing. There are many other productions besides metals that may well take their place in our merchants' calculations. There are several spices, and there are tobacco and cotton. These, cultivated in a manner very easy to effect here, might leave a large quantity for export. Cereals might be free both to export and import, and it would speedily be found that good wheaten flour can be as wholesome a food for the people as rice. More cause is there for such freedom of trade now, as the effect of forbidding the import of Rice has been seen. In like manner, in years of extreme plenty the facility for export, would always prevent it going to ruinously low prices—for it must be understood that although the kerai or retainers are paid principally in rice—yet they have to sell a portion of it to supply themselves with other food, clothing etc.,—so that the question of price is a momentous one. To find room in Japan for all who come to it, will be wise on the part of the princes and the people. Let them make trade as free as possible. Let all their people engage in any occupation for which they have a preference; let them put aside all the foolish notions respecting the status of the various workers for common weal, and encourage the hands that are at present idle to do their part in the active battle of life—remembering that it is not the occupation, nor the name, nor the rank, that sensible people respect—but that the creed of the day is, "an honest man's the noblest work of God." As population from abroad increases in Japan, that all this will be realized we are convinced. And probably the pacific Mail Steam Ship Company will be the means of hastening the good work. The Japanese may be assured that they have nothing to fear and everything to gain by the changes we look forward to; and the government will find, that by the employment of the people, the increased wages, the better food and raiment, the higher intelligence and the increased activity and vigour of mind and body, Japan will quickly assume a place among nations to which it will be justly entitled and of which it may well be proud.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Quotn	Dividend.
	£	£	£	£
Agra & Masterman's Bank ..	50	25	..	..
Bank of Hindustan China and Japan	100	28		..
Commercial Bank Corporation	25	25		nil.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	0	20	..	13 p.c.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China....	20	20	16	5 p.c.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	32	10 p.c.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	$125	125	119	8 p.c.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	25	25	43	12 p.c.

Commercial Cos.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	250	6 p.c.
Shanghai Club	400	400	15	None.
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	50	,,
Hongque Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	51	,,
Shanghai Wharf Co..........	1,000	1,000	50	,,
Shanghai S. N. Co.	1,000	1,000	825	,,
S. Brick & Saw Mill Co.	500	500	Nil.	,,
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	850	850	25	,,
Shanghai Horse Bazaar, ...	50	50	0.75	,,
French Gas Co.	50	50	45	,,
China Fire Insurance Co....	5,000	500	700	10 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co...	5,000	1,000	1,500	..

EXCHANGE.

On London.—Bank Rate,

Sight, ...5s. 10¾d. ....₩ Tl

4 ms. sight, ...6s. 0d. ....

Credits, 4 m/s....6s. 0¼d. ....

Bills with Doct.,

4 m/s. ....6s. 1d. ....

On Paris.—Credits, 4 ms. sight

Fcs. 7.65 per Tl.

Documents, 4 ms. sight

Fcs. 7.70 per Tl.

On Calcutta: { Bank Bills, accptd. 3 d/s. [Rs. 300.

On Bombay. { Bank Bills, accptd. 3 d/s. [Rs 300.

On Hongkong { Bank, 3 ds. 26½ p. cent disct. Private 15 ds. 27 ,, ,,

Mex. Dollars—74.2

Carolus—74.

Gold Bars, 98 touch, Tls. 162.

Bar Silver, Tls. 111.

Copper Cash 1,330 per Tael.

SHANGHAI LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Friday Evening, Feb. 8th.

		Taels.
Shirtings,—		
Grey, 7 lbs.	per piece	2.35 a 2.40
,, 8¼ a 8¾ ,, ...	,,	2.60 a 2.68
,, 9 a 9¾ lbs.	,,	2.90 a 3.20
White, 56 Reed	,,	2.20 a 2.30
,, 64 ,, ...	,,	2.75 a 2.85
,, 66 a 72 Reed......	,,	3.00 a 3.30
T-Cloths,—		
6 to 7 lbs	per piece	1 85 a 2.15
American Drills,—		
40 yards....................	,,	5.00 a 5.50 noml.
Jeans,		
30 yards	,,	No stock.
Sheetings,—		
40 yds., catties 10 & 11= lbs. 13½ to 14¾	,,	5.50
Spanish Stripes,—		
According to quality & asst.	p. yd.	0.68 a 0.70
Long Ells,—		
Scarlet	per piece	7.50
Assorted......................	,,	7.00
Other marks Scarlet......	,,	7.40
Assorted.....................	,,	6.80 a 6.85
Camlets,— S..................	,,	14.75
S S	,,	14.25 a 14.50
S S S.............	,,	13.50 a 13.75
Lead,...........................	per picul	4.30 a 5.00
Iron,—		
Bar	per picul	2.20 a 2.30
Nail Rod	,,	2.35 a 2.50
Hoop........................	,,	2 00 a 2.40
Steel,—Swedish	per tub	3.50 a 3.90
Tin.—Malacca	per picul	17.50 a 20.0
Inferior	,,	
Tin Plates,........................	per box	4.00 a 4.30

Coals,—	Tls.		Tls.
Cardiff from ship p. ton	13.00	from Godowns	
North Wales, ,, ,,	12.00	,,	
English, ... ,, ,,	13.00	,,	14.00
Anthracite, ... ,, ,,	12.00	,,	13.00
Sydney, ... ,, ,,	9.25	,,	10.00
Japan, ... ,, ,,	6. a 8.	,,	9.00
Formosa, ... ,, ,,	5. a 6.	,,	6.00

Sugar,—		
Canton, No. 1, White, new,	per pcl.	4.30 a 7.20
Brown, ,,	,,	4.00 a 4.20
Swatow, White............	,,	
Brown	,,	
Amoy, White...............	,,	
Brown	,,	2 90 a 3 50
Rice,—Bengal, White	,,	1.55 a 2.10 noml.
Siam, Cargo, com.	,,	
White	,,	

Opium.—

Malwa, New,...Tls. 595 a 600 Nominal.

Patna, New,...Tls. 465

Benares, ...Tls.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENZINE COLLAS.

THIS preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all greasy stains from Silk, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric, this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled Price 1s. 6d.

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o-a-f 17fe-1867 696 Feb., 17th 1866.

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ESTABLISHED 1820.

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o-a-f 400 11au 11th August, 1866.

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t-a-m 29de 967 Shanghai, 20th Sept. 1866.

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AND
PISTOL-CARBINES

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COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
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18ma-67 o-a-f 698 March 18th, 1866.

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CELEBRATED

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THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

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The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

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19ja 2044 January 19th, 1867.

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IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,
&c., &c.
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21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

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[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry. *Printed and Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

North-China Herald.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1867.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Feb. 2	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Feb. 1	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 2	Singapore	Br str	784	Wilkinson	Hongkong	Jan. 29	Opium, etc.	P. & O. Co.
... 2	Matilda	Br bg		Hurst	Swatow	... 12	Sugar, etc.	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 2	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow	... 29	Tea, etc.	Russell and Co
... 2	Shaftesbury	Br str	524	Aitkins	Hongkong	... 26	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 2	San Francisco	Ham baq	600	Angelbek	Swatow	... 19	Sugar, etc.	Siemssen and Co
... 3	Fusi-Yama	Br str	710	Callaghan	Fuchau	... 31	General	Chapmam, King and Co
... 3	Condovious	Ham baq	221		Hongkong	... —	do	Siemssen and Co
... 3	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	... 31	Tea, etc.	Dent and Co
... 4	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	Feb. 3	Cotton	Russell and Co
... 4	Lodore	Br sh	859	Howat	Sunderland	Aug. 27	Coals	Birley, Worthington and Co
... 4	Cornelia Mrthilde	Dut baq	600	Twolp	Fuchau	Jan. 22	Poles	Borneo Company Limited
... 4	Valetta	Br baq	383	Cavanah	Nagasaki	... 31	Coals	G. Gunther
... 4	Taeping	Br sh	1110	Jowely	London	Oct. 14	General	Gilman and Co
... 4	Ellida	Swe baq	236	Rundberg	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Dec. 7	Coals	Order
... 5	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Feb. 4	Sundries	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 5	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	... 2	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 5	Cockchafer	H.M.G.B	......					
... 5	Wachusetts	U.S.corv.	......	Schufeldt	Cruise			
... 5	Rona	Br str	784	Morrison	Hongkong	Jan. 31	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 6	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	Feb. 5	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 6	Nepaul	Br str	541	Hector	Yokohama	... 2	General	P. & O. Co
... 6	Alphée	Fr str	900	De l'Escailles	Hongkong	... 3	do	Messageries Imperiales
... 6	Taitsing	Br sh	815	Nutsford	London	Oct. 16	do	Birley, Worthington and Co
... 6	Fiery Cross	Br sh	689	Kirkup	London	... 20	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 7	Peru	Ham baq	255	Truelsen	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Dec. 15	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 7	Maury	Ham baq	400	Harms	Newcastle, N.S.W.	... 13	do	Frazar and Co
... 7	Elsabea	Prus bg	180	Kohn	Nagasaki			Wm. Pustau and Co
... 7	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Feb. 6	Sundries	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Feb. 2	Solide	Dut bg	385	Breeny	Hakodadi	Ballast	T. Kroes and Co
... 2	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Hongkong & Canton	Cotton, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 2	Anita	Br baq	265	Askins	Nagasaki	Re-exports	Augustine Heard and Co
... 3	Fei-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	T. Kroes and Co
... 3	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 3	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Ballast	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 3	Adeline	Br bg	236	Ramsay	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 3	Stella	Br baq	265	Day	Swatow	do	Master
... 4	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 4	Alerta	Ham bg	209	Jessen	Amoy	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 4	Activ	Prus sch	149	Jessen	Chefoo	Beancake, etc.	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 4	Taewan	Br baq	566	Moore	Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Frazar and Co
... 4	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo		Russell and Co
... 5	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo		David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 5	General Havelock	Br baq	632	Cawse	Fuchau	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 6	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo		Russell and Co
... 6	Staunch	Br str	130	Wright	Nagasaki	do	Glover and Co
... 7	Alphée	Fr str	900	De l'Escailles	Yokohama		Messageries Imperiales
... 8	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
1 c	Alert	Petersen	Ham baq	252	Jan 22	Hamburg	Telge, Nölting and Co		Discharging
Wusung	Alice Thompson	Selavo	Br baq	350	Jan 12	Swatow	Frazar and Co		Discharging
1 c	Aurora Australis	Todd	Br baq	508	Jan 22	Fuchau	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
7 s	Belle	Young	Br baq	267	Jan 6	Hakodadi	A. R. Tilby and Co		Discharging
Wusung	Bengalee		Fr sh	677	Jan 6	Hongkong	Siemssen and Co		Discharging
1 c	Borealis	Henderson	Br sh	920	Jan 18	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Ft or Ch
2 c	Burmah	Yeo	Br sh	1174	Dec 28	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
O U L	Caranjah	Johnson	Br sh	591	Jan 25	Sydney	W. R. Adamson and Co		
7 s	Carl	Stiemer	Ham sch	150	Jan 23	Hongkong	Trautmann and Co		Discharging
1 c	China	Schmidt	Ham sch	252	Jan 22	Ningpo	Master	Chefoo	Cld. 31st ult
	Codovious		Ham baq	221	Feb 3	Hongkong	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
	Cornelia Mathilde	Twolp	Dut baq	600	Feb 4	Fuchau	Borneo Company Limited		
3 s	Duck	Lorenzo	Br sch	145	July 21	Fuchau	P. F. Cama and Co		For Sale
	Ellida	Rundberg	Swe baq	236	Feb 4	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Order		
7 s U W	Elizabeth	Durk	Br baq	442	Jan 24	Chefoo	Master		
8 s	Elsabea	Kohn	Prus bg	180	Feb 7	Nagasaki	Wm. Pustau and Co		
6 c	Endeavour	Doane	Am sh	987	Dec 30	New York	Bull, Purdon and Co	New York	Immediately
	Fiery Cross	Kirkup	Br sh	689	Feb 6	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Ft or Ch
1 c	Grenadier	Miller	Br baq	542	Jan 23	Swatow	Glover and Co		Discharging
6 c	HamillaMitchell	Branscombe	Br sh	958	Jan 4	Cardiff	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Fuchau	Early
7 s	Hoang Ho	Wood	Br baq	481	Jan 19	Fuchau	A. R. Tilby and Co	Fuchau	Early
1 p	Isles of the South	Davidson	Br sh	821	Jan 24	Fuchau	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
2 c	John Bellamy	Calvert	Br sh	1274	Oct 9	Sydney	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
	Kirkland	Colledge	Br baq	453	Feb 1	Swatow	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
	Landore	Howard	Br sh	860	Jan 27	Sunderland	P. & O. Co		
	Lodore	Howat	Br sh	859	Feb 4	Sunderland	Birley, Worthington & Co		
7 s U W	Magellan	Crosbie	Br sh	613	Jan 9	Liverpool	Blain, Tate and Co	New York	Immediately
2 p	Maravi	Anderson	Br baq	430	Jan 23	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		Discharging
	Matilde	Hurst	Br bg	253	Feb 2	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		
2 s	Maury	Harms	Ham baq	400	Feb 7	Newcastle N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		
7 s D J	Nellie Abbott	Jordan	Am baq	438	Jan 29	Hakodadi	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	Early
8 c	Panama	Soule	Am sh	867	Jan 21	Sydney	Frazar and Co		Discharging
1 s	Peru	Truelsen	Ham bg	255	Feb 7	Newcastle N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		
3 c	Peter Denny	Adams	Br sh	971	Nov 22	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
2 s	Prince Satsuma	Erebaren	Fr bg	240	Jan 21	Hakodadi	Chartron & Monnier		Ft or Ch
	San Francisco	Angelbek	Ham baq	600	Feb 2	Swatow	Siemssen and Co		
1 c	Seaton	Lapworth	Br baq	401	Jan 22	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		Discharging
1 c	Shakespeare	Dalgleish	Br sh	486	Feb 1	Fuchau	Blain, Tate and Co		Discharging
2 c	Silver Eagle	Case	Br sh	903	Jan 12	London	Gilman and Co		Discharging
	Taeping	Dowdy	Br sh	707	Feb 4	London	Gilman and Co		
	Taitsing	Nutsford	Br sh	815	Feb 6	London	Birley, Worthington & Co		
2 c	Thomas Bell	Gruzelier	Br sh	835	Jan 7	Fuchau	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fuchau	Cld. 8th inst
2 c	Trebolgan	Lewis	Br sh	1171	Mar 25	Fuchau	Master		
	Valetta	Cavanah	Br baq	386	Feb 4	Nagasaki	G. Gunther		
6 s T J	West Wind	Blandford	Br baq	377	Jan 11	Cardiff v. Lisbon	Frazaf and Co		Discharging
	45 VESSELS								

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	NAME.	No. of G. B.	COMMANDER.	FLAG & RIG.	GUNS.	H. P.	MEN.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM
3 s	Acorn	......	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	......	......	......		Hospital Ship
M D	Bustard	......	Maquay	H. M. G. B.	3	60	40	Nov 16	Nagasaki
	Cockchafer	......		H. M. G. B.	......	......	......	Feb 5	
6 p	Hardy	......	Morice	H. M. G. B.	3	60	42	Jan 29	Ningpo
5 s	Manilla	......	Ryan	H. M. S.	4	70	50	Jan 25	Nagasaki
4 c	Pelorus	......	Haswell	H. M. Corvette	21	400	274	Nov 5	Japan
N B D	Starling	......	Tender Senior Officer	H. M. G. B.	3	......	......		
2 s	Le Brethon	......	De Clutre	H. I. M. G. B.	......	......	......	Nov 25	Corea
3 c	Primauguet	......	Bochet	H. I. M. Corvette	......	......	......	Nov 25	Corea
Wusung	Morsh	......	Susloff	H. I. R. M. G. B.	......	......	......	Dec 12	Nagasaki
5 c	Vineta	......	Kuhn	H. P. M. Corvette	28	......	300	Dec 11	Honolulu
	Wachusett	......	Schufeldt	U. S. Corvette	......	......	......	Feb 5	Cruise